

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

Vol. XXXVI

San Francisco, December 24, 1937

No. 47

## La Follette Committee Unearths Labor Espionage

Report Makes Sensational Revelations of Labor Spies Posing as Union Officials With Pinkertons Paying Their Dues

Completing its inquiry into industrial espionage, the United States Senate civil liberties committee, headed by Senator Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin, reported to the Senate last Tuesday that labor spying is "an almost universal practice in American industry."

The committee said its "known census" revealed 3871 working spies during 1933 to 1936 and the "census is far from complete." The report charged that one-third of the spies used by one agency operated as union officials.

On the basis of evidence produced in a series of hearings, the committee said that the known total of business firms receiving spy services totals 2500 and "reads like a blue book of American industry."

### Spies in Trade Unions

The committee asserted that approximately one-third, or 100, of the employees of the Pinkerton Agency were officials of unions, and one was a vice-president of an international union. Of the Pacific Coast, the report said:

"On the West Coast the Pinkerton Detective Agency was paying the membership dues and assessments of four spies in the Warehousemen's Union, one in the Shipping Clerks' Union, two in the Veneer Workers' Union, one in the Marine Cooks and Stewards' Union, two in the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers' Union, two in the International Longshoremen's Association, one in the Machinists, two in the Bottle Blowers' Union, one in the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, two in the Can Workers' Union, one in the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen and a number in miscellaneous unions up and down the Pacific Coast."

The report described labor spies as follows:

### Description of Labor Spies

"Spies are members of unions in name only. Their oath to support and uphold the union is meaningless. They reveal union secrets; they steal

union records; they aid in blacklisting their own fellows. They incite to untimely strikes, they precipitate violence. Their allegiance is to the detective agencies and their clients, not to the unions."

The report recommended that government eradicate industrial espionage to protect the rights guaranteed individuals under the Constitution.

"The chief reasons advanced by employers and detective agency officials for the use of labor spies were: (1) Protecting industry against radicalism and communism; (2) preventing sabotage (closely linked to the first); (3) detecting theft; (4) improving efficiency in methods and workers; (5) improving relations between employers and workers or 'human engineering,'" the report said.

"These 'reasons' were of so little merit that after examination by the committee they were repudiated by the same officials who advanced them," the committee reported.

### Government Must Safeguard Workers

"Government . . . must overcome this spying practice which faces the average American worker or the spy and his reports . . . every vestige of right which for 150 years we thought our Constitution guarantees individual," the committee said.

"The power of Pinkerton labor spies is increased ten-fold by their official position in unions," the report said.

The committee charged that hundreds of firms used labor spies, which were named. Included in the list were the following concerns operating on the Pacific Coast:

Warner Bros.' studio, National Biscuit Company, American Can Company, Continental Can Company, Walgreen Drug Company, Industrial Association of San Francisco and Seattle, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Swift & Co., Libby-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Owens-Illinois Glass Company, Remington-Rand, Inc., Standard Oil Company,

Shell Petroleum Corporation, Sinclair Refining Company, Postal Telegraph Company, Bell Telephone Company, Western Union, American Book Company, Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Woolworth chain stores, Montgomery Ward, B. F. Goodrich Company, General Tire and Rubber Company, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and the Missouri Pacific Railroad Company.

"The committee was impressed with the overwhelming power inherent in the size and wealth of these corporations opposed to the individual worker who is spied on," the committee reported.

"Thus Pinkerton's largest single industrial client was the General Motors Corporation, a billion-dollar corporation with a gross income in 1936 of almost a billion and a half dollars.

"In the period January, 1934, through July, 1936, General Motors paid \$994,855.68 to detective agencies for spy services."

The committee charged that expenditures of industrial firms or corporations for espionage, industrial munitions, strike-breaking or plant protection, etc., totaled approximately nine million dollars between 1933-36. The committee list included:

### Millions for Espionage

Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Pa., \$159,078; Chrysler Corporation, Detroit, \$275,534; Consolidated Edison Company and subsidiaries, New York, \$112,807; Frick Coke Company, Pittsburgh, \$116,474; General Motors Corporation, Detroit, \$1,019,056; Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company, Milwaukee, Wis., \$100,384; New York Shipbuilding Corporation, Philadelphia, \$130,754; Radio Corporation of America Manufacturing Company, Inc., Camden, N. J., \$1,007,350; Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, Birmingham, Ala., \$413,826; Wheeling Steel Corporation, Wheeling, W. Va., \$344,153.

## State N. R. A. Held Invalid

The state "unfair competition" act, better known as California's little N.R.A., was held to be unconstitutional by a decision of the Third District Court of Appeal at Sacramento last week.

The finding was made when the appellate court affirmed a decision of a Los Angeles County Superior Court, which refused to issue an injunction in a suit brought by Everett L. Balzer against Donald L. Caler, an independent grocer, who was selling "loss leaders" in his two stores.

Balzer had alleged Caler, by selling merchandise for less than cost, was "injuring competitors and destroying competition," but the trial court said the evidence showed Caler was selling certain goods as "loss leaders" as a means of advertising and attracting business.

The 1937 Legislature in amending the act eliminated the phrase "for the purpose of injuring competitors and destroying competition."

The appellate court decision cast doubt on whether the amended act will stand a future test, by saying:

"The act as it existed in 1935, instead of encouraging competition and destroying monopolies, as the statute declared it was intended to do, has just the opposite effect."

## VEGETABLE CLERKS' NEW CONTRACT

Under an agreement recently signed between the Retail Fruit and Vegetable Clerks' Union, No. 1017, and the Retail Fruit Dealers' Association, increases in wages of \$3.50 per week for clerks and \$3 for apprentices are provided, while the work-day is reduced one hour, calling for a fifty-four-hour week. Minimum pay is established at \$28.50 and \$21 per week. A 100 per cent union shop and preferential hiring also are provided for, and the agreement is retroactive to November 9. The contract is to be in effect one year, according to Allan Brodke, union secretary.

## "Purge" Continues

Eight ousted officials of the Soviet government and Communist party, including the former Russian ambassador to Turkey, were executed in Moscow last week by firing squads after pleading guilty to high treason on behalf of "a foreign power."

The executions, raising to more than 1300 the toll of lives in Dictator Josef V. Stalin's "purge," came as the government congratulated the N. K. V. D. (secret police) on its twentieth anniversary and its success in "rooting out the enemies of the people."

## Seattle "Star" Situation

The Seattle "Star," against which the American Newspaper Guild called a strike last summer, will appeal to the federal courts an order of the National Labor Relations Board that twenty circulation department employees be reinstated, Publisher Harry Marshall said last week.

The workers, members of the Guild, were replaced by members of the American Federation of Labor Teamsters' Union, following a jurisdictional dispute.

Marshall said the order "settled nothing and has no effect on the dispute." The "Star" will accept "only the final decision of the courts," he said.

Still pending is the Labor Board's decision on a second hearing on the "Star's" refusal to re-employ members of the editorial and other departments who struck.

## ASK PUBLIC TO JOIN FIGHT ON UNIONS

A dozen major retail stores in Los Angeles have asked customers to carry their packages during the Christmas shopping period to "assist us in combatting an unwarranted invasion" of labor organizers "sent into Los Angeles by Dave Beck."

Beck is international vice-president of the Teamsters' Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

## Arbitration Award in Hotel Controversy Sets Higher Wage Schedules

Retroactive pay increases totaling a hundred thousand or more dollars, averaging 8 to 13 per cent, including pay boosts in virtually every classification of hotel employment which was involved in the ninety-day strike of last summer, together with an elaborate set of working rules bettering former conditions, came as a welcome Christmas present to the approximately seven thousand workers in the hotel industry in San Francisco last Wednesday.

The occasion was the handing down of the long-awaited award of the Hotel Industry Arbitration Board, of which Fred G. Athearn is chairman.

Although the arbitrators estimated the wage increases would be from 8 to 13 per cent, the hotel owners claimed the yearly cost to the industry of the pay boosts would be more than a million dollars.

The hotel owners roughly calculated the boosts might run around 30 per cent. They said certain workers would get their checks almost doubled, but the fact that other employees had already been better paid would bring the average down.

The award provides for a working week of forty-eight hours. The unions had asked forty.

Most far-reaching, however, was the elaborate set of working rules fixed by the board.

The award aims at the elimination of sources of a vast amount of minor disputes. It fixes uniform working conditions throughout the hotel industry.

The new scales will be put in force immediately in 243 hotels, of which fifty-five entered the original arbitration agreement. Secondary hotels later agreed to be bound by the findings.

The retroactive wages were ordered paid on or before January 10 to employees no longer in the service of an employer, and in installments to those still in a hotel's employment, as follows: One-fourth on or before February 15, another 25 per cent March 15, again April 15 and the last on May 15.

The union's three members of the arbitration board concurred in approving working rules set by the award, but not in most of the wage schedules.



**Lachman Bros.**  
GIVE TIME MISSION at 16th

One of America's Largest Homefurnishers  
42nd ANNIVERSARY

### HOMEFURNISHING SALE

Storewide! Sensational Values!

Every type of homefurnishings included—from the finest procurable to the least expensive—all of the dependable quality which for 42 years has made Lachman Bros. famous for values.

Liberal Terms and Trade-In Allowances

## Announcing a New and Complete Line of

# CAN'T BUST 'EM

UNION MADE

## Work Clothing

PRE-SHRUNK BLUE BIB O'ALLS . . . . .	\$1.89
FRISCO JEANS . . . . .	\$2.09
CARPENTERS' O'ALLS . . . . .	\$2.29
PAINTERS' O'ALLS . . . . .	\$1.85
EXPRESS STRIP O'ALLS . . . . .	\$1.89

Market at Fifth **HALE'S BASEMENT STORE** Sutter 8000

The award covers a wide range in classification of help, containing perhaps seventy-five items with these items also being again subdivided. Some of the wage awards, in general, are as follows

Chefs, not holding a station, where ten or less cooks are employed, \$10.50 a day; overtime, \$1.97 per hour. Pastry chef, with no more than two cooks or bakers, \$8; overtime, \$1.50. Head cook, \$7.50 to \$8.50 for different shifts; overtime, \$1.40. Pantry men, \$5.50 to \$6.50; overtime, \$1.

Head waiters, \$4.50 to \$7, according to class of hotels, of which there are four. Captains, \$4 to \$6. Waiters and bus boys, \$3.25. Head waitress, \$4.50 to \$7. Captains, \$4 to \$6. Waitresses and bus girls, \$3.25. The figures given for waiters and waitresses are for straight shifts. There are different rates for split and one, two and three-meal shifts.

Bartenders (regular) in A to D class hotels, \$7, overtime, \$1.30. In these classes of hotels head dishwasher and kitchen stewards will receive \$4 for straight shifts, overtime, 75 cents per hour; toast or coffee pantryman, \$3.25, overtime 61 cents; ice man, \$3.45; overtime, 65 cents; unclassified, \$3, overtime, 56 cents.

Hotel and apartment clerks and office employees in the four classes of hotels: Room clerk, \$5.50, overtime \$1 per hour; front office night clerk, \$4.50, overtime 82 cents; key clerk, \$4.25, overtime 80 cents; maintenance man, \$3.50, overtime 65 cents; elevator starters, \$3.75, overtime 70 cents; maids, \$3.25; doormen and footmen, \$2.75, overtime 58 cents; bell and page boys, \$1.50, overtime 50 cents; phone operator, \$3.25, overtime 61 cents; janitors, \$3.50; seamstress, \$3.50, overtime 65 cents; unclassified, \$3, overtime 50 cents. All rates in the last named classifications are for straight shifts.

A previous agreement provided that in the event employers were forced to hire non-union workers because union workers were not available the employee must join the union within thirty days.

## Champion Pro Team Appears Here Next Month in Charity Grid Classic

Prominent fraternal and Veterans' leaders of San Francisco will head the executive committee for San Francisco's eighth annual post-season charity major football classic at Kezar Stadium, Sunday, January 16, between the world's champions, Washington, D. C., "Redskins," with "Slingin' Sammy" Baugh in the lineup, and the Pacific Coast "All-Americans." The latter squad will be a team of current season varsity stars from various Pacific Coast colleges, bolstered by a dozen or more national "pro" league luminaries who received their earlier grid training in Coast varsities.

The benefit event will be staged under the joint auspices of San Francisco chapter, Disabled American Veterans of the World War; St. Francis assembly of the Knights of Columbus, and the Fraternal Order of Eagles. Committee headquarters have been established at 409 Hobart building.

## Legality of Picketing Where No Strike Exists Established by Dooling

"Picketing is legal, provided it is 'peaceful and truthful,' even though no strike exists."

Thus Judge Maurice T. Dooling of San Benito County, sitting in the Superior Court of San Francisco, determined a question which will have a far-reaching effect in labor disputes, providing his decision is upheld by the higher courts.

The point summarizes the reasoning upon which Judge Dooling upheld the right of Retail Automobile Salesmen's Union, Local No. 1607, A. F. of L., to picket the Howard Automobile Company to advertise to the public that thirty-two salesmen employed there refused to join the union, although no strike existed at the time.

Probability that the case would be appealed was seen in the statement of Attorneys I. M. Peckham and Sol Abrams, representing the complaining salesmen, who said they would appeal to the State Supreme Court if the salesmen authorize such action. Conferences will be held this week to map out a procedure, they said.

"It is the most powerful opinion for the other side of the case I ever read and contrary to decisions made in similar cases in other parts of the country," Peckham said. "I believe the decision would be reversed in the State Supreme Court."

"We would welcome a test of the decision in the upper court, believing that it would definitely settle the issue in favor of the unions," said Matthew O. Tobriner, union counsel.

Tobriner said that union negotiations with the Howard Automobile Company would begin immediately in an attempt to reach contract agreements with the employers.

"During this period of negotiation the union will not picket the plant nor will it do so until every attempt to reach a settlement is exhausted," Tobriner said.

### Can Not Bequeath a Contract

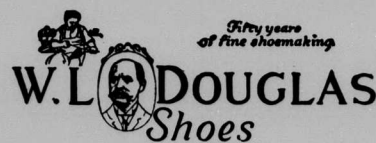
In another case involving picketing Judge Dooling ruled that a union legally had the right to picket an employer's place of business as a protest to the discharge of certain employees because they refused to join a union claiming to be the successor of a defunct A. F. of L. group.

The ruling denied the petition of Jerry Callahan as president of Filling Station Operators' Local 410, C. I. O., and other members of the union, for an injunction against the owner of a filling station to prevent him from "violating" what the union construed to be a contract.

The gist of the decision was that unincorporated unions cannot bequeath contracts or agreements, except to the extent that the individual members, collectively, establish a collective bargaining right.

### THREE LABOR MEMBERS ON BOARD

Labor is represented by three members on a nine-member wage board charged with responsibility for fixing minimum wage standards for women and minors of the laundry industry in New York State. The board was appointed under the provisions of the state minimum wage act.



UNION STORE

UNION SHOES

# R. A. French

2623 MISSION STREET, at 22nd

## Forward-Looking Move Made by Contractors For Industrial Peace

An important development in the industrial situation in California was a meeting in San Francisco last week of the Northern California Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, which listened to and acted favorably upon proposals which will insure industrial peace in building construction involving many million dollars.

Under the action taken by the convention efforts will be made to negotiate agreements covering all American Federation of Labor building trades and unions engaged in construction work on a state-wide basis.

The original proposal was made in what a "Chronicle" reporter terms "an unprecedented appearance of a labor leader at the employing contractors' convention." Joseph M. Casey, international auditor and organizer for the Brotherhood of Teamsters, declared he was in favor of a program which, by agreements reached before start of construction, would definitely eliminate jurisdictional disputes between unions which might tie up a job and eliminate stoppage of work during construction.

"I see no reason," declared Casey, "why any construction project should be stopped for any cause, especially for a labor cause. Building Trades Council unions here are in favor of a plan for blanket agreements which will prevent stoppages and prevent inroads by irresponsible organizations. The teamsters and other A. F. of L. unions are in favor of this."

### Casey's Remarks Approved

"I feel that labor's day has pretty nearly arrived and that organized labor is fairly well accepted in most parts of the country, where employers have the proper attitude of willingness to sit down with labor and deal fairly."

Casey's remarks, made during an open forum on labor relations, met with the approval of officers and delegates to the convention. Floyd O. Booe, secretary-manager, declared he believed "something can be worked out" along the lines of agreements already reached between unions and contractors, to cover all of northern California.

William D. Coughlin, special representative for the association, reported agreements had been reached in the East Bay with steam shovel men, teamsters and others which were "modeled from A. F. of L. agreements" and had been effective in preventing stoppages of work during construction. Fixing of wage scales before start of building would prevent unforeseen increase in labor costs, he said.

### One Employer's Experience

Joseph Gilmore, secretary of the Truck Owners' Association of California, said:

"We first thought that the unions were impossible. After about two months of negotiations,

however, we were able to reach agreements and in two years have signed ten, covering various types of trucking and shovel work.

"They are state-wide, have unified the cost of operations and eliminated stoppages of work. The contractors can do the same thing. We are receiving the finest kind of co-operation from the Brotherhood of Teamsters."

### To Facilitate Big Projects

Gilmore, Casey, Coughlin and others stressed the need for uniform wage scales and agreements before the great \$170,000,000 Central Valley water project gets under way. Otherwise, certain workers would be working under the jurisdiction of two or more local unions where different scales applied.

Declaring there were trouble makers on both sides, Casey told the contractors that "if our people overstep the line we will remove them if such drastic action is necessary."

"We want peace in the next few years when big projects are being constructed," he said.

### ROOFERS' UNION ARBITRATION

Albert H. Rosenshine, prominent local attorney, has been named as arbitration chairman in the negotiations between the Roofers' Union and roofing contractors. On the board representing the contractors will be Albert Bernhardt, with Joseph A. Murphy appearing for the workers.

## Social Security Tax Returns To Be Made Quarterly Hereafter

Employers whose payrolls are taxed under the Social Security act—and this includes labor organizations with paid officers or employees of any kind—may pay their social security taxes quarterly hereafter instead of monthly. A ruling to this effect has been announced by the secretary of the treasury, and collectors of internal revenue have been instructed accordingly.

This means that after January 1 Social Security tax returns will be made at the same time the quarterly "information returns" or wage reports are made. In fact, employers' and employees' taxes and taxable wages will be reported at the same time and on the same form.

To the unions that are employers, especially those with small payrolls and part-time or occasional employees, the Social Security Board points out the greater convenience of the quarterly return. The new simplified forms for quarterly returns can be obtained from the nearest collector of internal revenue.

REASONABLE PRICES PREVAIL

**JULIUS S. GODEAU, Inc.**

Funeral Directors

OAKLAND—2110 Webster St.  
41 VAN NESS AVE. HE 1230  
100 PER CENT UNION

## Michigan State Printing Must Bear Union Label

The ability of low-wage and long-hour non-union printing concerns to land contracts for state printing in Michigan because their sub-standard labor conditions enable them to underbid other printing establishments has been effectively curbed by the union label law enacted by the recent session of the Michigan Legislature and signed by Governor Frank Murphy.

Starting out with the declaration that all state printing, with a few exceptions, must carry the label of the branch of the Allied Printing Trades Council in the locality in which it is printed, the law specifies that firms not authorized to use the label and desiring to qualify as responsible bidders must pay the prevailing wage rate in their locality, with the stipulation that wage rates included in collective bargaining agreements in those localities shall be the prevailing wage rates.

The Michigan Federation of Typographical Unions performed effective work in lining up candidates for the Legislature for the bill during last fall's election campaign. The result was that the bill received the practically unanimous support of both houses.

### BRICKLAYERS' NEW OFFICIALS

Bricklayers' Union No. 7, at its regular meeting on December 14, 1937, elected the following officers for the year 1938: Edward A. Lawson, president; James A. Welsh, vice-president; Joseph A. Mazza, secretary-treasurer; William Litizius, recording secretary; Fred England, sergeant-at-arms; Edward L. Nolan, Charles Noonan and Edward Lawson, arbitration committee; William Francis, Las Lilljeblad and Frank Bignami, trustees; Joseph A. Mazza, business manager; Edward Thyle, deputy; Fred Brandt, alternate deputy; Charles Dreyfus, attorney.

## Attention, Secretaries!

Help San Francisco Union Workers

BUY YOUR BUTTONS WHERE THEY  
ARE MADE, IN OUR OWN PLANT

"Always Friendly"

**WALTER N.  
BRUNT PRESS**

PRINTING - BADGES - BANNERS - LAPEL BUTTONS  
111 SEVENTH STREET  
Telephone MA 7070

Get Your Next  
**SUIT**  
at  
**ROOS BROS.**



MARKET at STOCKTON STREET

— **SAFEWAY** —  
YOUR FRIENDLY  
**GROCER**  
offers  
**LOW EVERY DAY  
SHELF PRICES**

# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the  
**SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL**  
 Office, 103 Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.  
 San Francisco, California  
 Telephone - Market 6304  
 CHAS. A. DERRY, Editor and Manager

## SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Year
Single subscriptions.....	\$1.50
To unions, each subscription.....	1.00
(When subscribing for entire membership)	
Single copies .....	.05

Change of address or additions to union mail lists must come through the secretary of each organization. Members are notified that this is obligatory.

Entered as second-class matter August 10, 1918, at the postoffice at San Francisco, California, under the act of March 3, 1879.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1937

## Celebration of Christmas

Tomorrow the whole world will celebrate the birthday of the "Prince of Peace"—the child born in humble environment who was to become the symbol and exemplification of man's aspirations.

While observance of the day will be general in all Christian countries the anomalous circumstance is noted that a considerable portion of the world is at war, while all the leading nations are arming and preparing for possible hostilities. Racial and religious hatreds are being fostered which if not curbed will lead to another world catyclusm.

What better time than the Christmas season could be chosen for a period of thoughtful consideration by the governments of the world with a view to putting into practice the teachings of the divine founder of Christianity, who said, "Love thy neighbor as thyself"?

Christmas, the festival devoted to children, is a time for family assemblages and reunions, with especial reference to providing for the happiness of the little ones. What a wonderful thing it would be if out of the Christmas celebrations this year should arise an understanding that would guarantee the future happiness and welfare of these children by removal of the fear of war!

The Labor Clarion extends to its readers and patrons a wish for "A Merry Christmas!"

## "A Reasonable Process"

The "Argonaut," published in San Francisco, and "read and quoted throughout the world," according to the modest announcement of the editor, takes umbrage at many activities of organized labor and in a front page editorial asks, "Is Labor Fair?" Here is a typical paragraph from the article:

"When labor starts to dictate just whom the boss shall hire and whom he shall fire it is pounding down one of the main pillars of this capitalistic economy. That economy may be imperfect, but it has accomplished more than any other system in the world today. Has labor ever stopped to consider to whom the job belongs—the laborer or the employer? Who pays the bill? The worker has the privilege of quitting the job whenever he sees fit. Then why may not the employer hire and discharge as he sees fit? The employer starts the job with the capital he has raised, and he takes the loss if the business fails. He knows and understands the business, and is responsible for it. What right has labor to step in and tell him how to run it? Labor is dependent upon capital for jobs, and capital is dependent upon labor; but the two do not mix."

Has not the learned editor ever heard of contracts between employers and unions? And where does he gain the impression that labor steps in

and tells the employer how to run his business? Does the publisher of the "Argonaut" step in and tell the paper company with whom he has a contract how to run his business? Does he not raise merry hell if the paper company fails to live up to the specifications of the contract? Labor unions do no more than insist upon the terms of the agreement entered into with employers.

"Labor," says the erudite editor of the "Argonaut," "is dependent upon capital for jobs, and capital is dependent upon labor; but the two do not mix."

Let the Rev. Father J. W. Maguire, head of St. Viator's College at Kankakee, Ill., and a noted writer and lecturer on economics and industry, answer the above.

In a speech before the last convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Denver, Father Maguire held that the investment of the workers was of equal importance with the investment of those who invest money. Specifically discussing "people concerned in industry," the reverend gentleman said:

"On the one side is the owner, on the other is labor. Hitherto we have gone along on a basis that those people who invest money in industry are the only ones who have anything to say about industry. They have overlooked the fact that there is another and more sacred investment in industry, namely, labor, and labor is at least as important to industry as money, or the machine, or capital.

"And therefore labor is just as much an investment as money is. The worker invests the force of his arm, the thought of his mind and very often his life. Therefore, labor ought to have something to say regarding wages, hours and working conditions. For that reason the process of collective bargaining is a reasonable process. It seems to me the people who are doing everything they can in a blind, blundering way to hasten the day when perhaps fascism or communism may come to the United States are these employers who resist the organization of labor and oppose it.

"It seems to me, therefore, the organized labor movement is making the greatest contribution towards saving what is worth saving in the present economic system, and there is much that is worth saving in it."

## Would Aid Future Enemies

Former Secretary Henry L. Stimson, who guided the State Department in the critical Japanese relations of 1931-33, defended this week the historic exercise of "war-making power" by Congress on recommendation of the President.

He struck out vigorously at advocates of a constitutional amendment which would require majority approval in a nation-wide referendum before any war could be declared except in event of an actual invasion of the country and "attack upon its citizens residing therein."

Arguing that the President should be left free to act quickly, especially in these days of rapid-striking aerial armament, he said "no more effective engine for the disruption of national unity on the threshold of a national crisis" than such a referendum "could ingenuously have been devised."

In this connection it is interesting to note that even a leading communist indorses the opposition to the Ludlow resolution, which would make a declaration of war impossible except by a referendum of the people.

That scheme, said C. A. Hathaway, editor of the communist "Daily Worker," was supported by pacifists with "their heads in the sands," and actually would "objectively aid the fascists."

Documentary evidence on the anti-labor and anti-Wagner law policy of Frank Hague, mayor of Jersey City, has been sent to the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee.

## Who Profits by Sales Tax?

Professor George C. Hester, professor of government, Southwestern University, Georgetown, Texas, and member of the Forty-third Texas Legislature, says:

"Since the sales tax would possibly take the place of some of the state ad valorem tax, it is evident that the following would be the chief beneficiaries: (1) All corporations that possess large property holdings in the state. This includes both state and out-of-state corporations. (2) Loan and mortgage companies, such as banks, insurance and loan companies, which have taken over, or will take over, farms, city real estate or other properties. (3) Absentee landlords of both urban renters and tenant farmers may be in a position to profit from such a tax. (4) All large property owners, of personal or real property, for whom the abolition of even a small portion of the ad valorem tax would bring material relief relatively greater than the additional cost of living which the sales tax would impose upon them."

Thus Mr. Common Citizen might have been relieved of a few dollars' property tax by the imposition of the sales tax but he was taxed an average of from \$50 to \$60 a family in California by the sales tax.

The big property owner willingly paid the sales tax because he was relieved in some cases of thousands of dollars in property taxes.

The sales tax is grossly unfair and it must go. The best possible substitute tax is labor's miracle tax, a tax which cannot be shifted by the big landholders in higher prices or increased rents, namely, the land value tax.

## They Should Get Together

If the alleged "economists" and "financial experts" could only get together and agree as to what really caused the present "recession" it is possible that a remedy could be agreed upon.

Critics of the Roosevelt administration have been vehement in the assertion that the capital gains and undistributed profits taxes and the administration's monetary policies are responsible for the current "business recession."

Now comes Marriner S. Eccles, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, speaking before the American Farm Bureau Federation, who says that the basic causes for the "recession" are rapid advances in prices and costs of last winter and spring, and absolves the administration of responsibility.

It is likely that such an authority will be given more weight than the carping criticism of disgruntled politicians and "economic royalists."

## What Cardenas Has Accomplished

President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico is half way through his six-year term; and here are some of the things which it is reported on good authority that he has done:

He has increased the number of schools in Mexico from 7000 to 13,000. Other reports, not so solidly based, are that the number of school children in Mexico has much more than doubled in the last three years.

He has built ten of the twenty-seven dams and irrigation systems which he laid out for his term, and made at least a good start on his promised road system.

He has given land to 600,000 Mexican families, expropriating the landlords who hold such fantastic estates in Mexico, though paying them—not too much, one hopes—for their vanished titles. And he is straining every nerve to introduce the Scandinavian co-operative system in Mexico.

It was brought out at a N.L.R.B. hearing in Reading, Pa., that textile manufacturers have been writing to Remington Rand for a "confidential booklet" on how to break strikes.

## Comment and Criticism

(I. L. N. S.)

Great noise over building, all of a sudden. President, senators, representatives, city officials talk a big building program.

There has been talk of building on a big scale for years—ever since the seven lean years in building began. Yes, there have been seven lean years. Ask any building trades worker or contractor; they'll tell you.

Government agencies have given boosts to building since 1933, but it still lags far below normal. Now a rising chorus proclaims building the need of the hour. The chorus says building is imperative to bring permanence to recovery.

Labor has been saying that for years, insisting recovery was pretty shaky as long as building remained in the dumps.

\* \* \*

With all the kind words for building, plus the evident determination of government to do something about it, there is a good chance something will be done.

Labor will rejoice if a big construction boom actually gets under way. It has worked and prayed for such an outcome. It knows that vast numbers of new houses are needed to make up for failure to build in recent years.

It knows, in the words of Representative James M. Mead, that "a decent home for every American family would pay rich dividends in improved health, diminished crime, better citizenship." It knows patriotism of the truest sort works for the welfare of the masses.

\* \* \*

Above all, labor knows that a huge building program would put great numbers of unemployed wage earners to work. Countless benefits would flow from that alone.

So labor fervently hopes present agitation to promote building will get results. And labor stands ready to co-operate in every sound way.

\* \* \*

But why today's tidal wave of demand for building revival?

The "recession" did the trick. The "recession" is changing government tactics—and labor tactics, too.

Once the American Federation of Labor favored the wage and hour bill. Now it opposes the bill in its present form largely as a result of the recession, slump, decline, or whatever you want to call it. Because of the slump and the resulting increase in unemployment, the Federation says the measure should be amended to shorten the work-day and work-week to make more jobs.

John L. Lewis, too, knows there is a recession. He advises the anthracite miners to approve extension of their present contract for another year. He strongly suspects now is not the time to insist on better conditions. C. I. O. unions sense the trend. Watch 'em and see.

\* \* \*

A business decline is here, all right. It won't be vanquished by softening its name to "recession," either. That smacks of the Pollyanna tactics of the Hoover regime, and is plain bunk.

It must be looked straight in the face and fought to the death. That goes whether it is only an "intermediate reaction," as hoped, or whether it is another sure enough depression. In either case, American can beat it if it will.

## Pessimistic Al Smith

Someone should pinch "Al" Smith. The lad from the sidewalks of New York is talking in his sleep, and his friends should tell him how silly it all is.

This week "Al" addressed a group of insurance men and told them there were two things "fundamentally wrong" with this country.

First was the "complete lack of interest on the part of the ordinary citizen in the operation of his government," and, next, the rank and file mistak-

enly imagine they can "soak the rich" through taxation.

Well, from the way the rich are roaring just now, the rank and file have every reason to believe that the rich don't accept "Al's" theory that the "poor pay all the taxes."

If "Al" imagines the ordinary man doesn't take an interest in his government he should study the returns from the last city election in New York, or perhaps go back as far as the presidential election in 1936.

The people are interested, all right, but they are no longer interested in what Liberty Leaguers have to say. Perhaps that is why "Al" is discouraged.—"Labor."

## The Flag and Grace

(From the New York "Times")

A religious sect calling itself Jehovah's Witnesses has appeared in news dispatches from various Eastern points recently because its members regard flag-saluting as idolatrous. The parents of 13-year-old Grace Sandstrom of Centereach, L. I., received a suspended fine of \$10 because they seem to have encouraged Grace in her refusal to "bow down before anyone or anything but God," and were thus technically guilty of "keeping the child away from school," since the school authorities insisted on the flag salute.

The issue is not whether Grace loves her country. She testified that she did. The issue is whether she should be compelled to show her love in a manner prescribed by the school authorities. For most of us the flag salute is a gesture into which we can read what symbolism we like. For Grace it is a violation of conscience. But if the meaning of the flag were reduced to a single word, that word would probably be freedom. This is the "sweet land of liberty." And it is a little hard to see any consistency in compelling a school child or anyone else, by threats and fines, imprisonment or physical violence, to salute a symbol of liberty.

## SAILORS' UNION GIVEN HEARING

The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board last week held a hearing on the request of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific that it be designated collective bargaining agent for deck personnel on five Pacific Coast oil tanker fleets.

Claiming about 70 per cent of the men involved, the Sailors' Union seeks to represent them in contract negotiations with the Associated, Union and Richfield oil companies and the Hillcone Steamship Company.

## N. A. of M. Signs Pay Checks

We are indebted to that sturdy Progressive daily, "The Capital Times" of Madison, Wis., for calling our attention to the fact that the "Six Star Service" is still offering to supply daily articles by "eight university economists" to any newspaper that will agree to publish them. There will be no charge. The National Association of Manufacturers, bitterest anti-labor organization in this country, provides all the money.

Here are the eight university economists who are playing this propaganda game:

Prof. Gus. W. Dyer, Vanderbilt University.

Prof. Erik McKinley Eriksson, University of Southern California.

Prof. Clarence W. Fackler, New York University.

Prof. Eliot Jones, Stanford University.

Dean J. E. Le Rossignol, University of Nebraska.

Prof. Harley L. Lutz, Princeton University.

Ernest M. Patterson, president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Prof. Walter E. Spahr, New York University.

It would be a good scheme to preserve the above list. When your daily paper prints an article by any of these gentlemen you will know who is signing his pay check.—"Labor."

## World Events Reviewed

I. L. N. S.

No one who knows him is surprised that William E. Dodd has resigned as ambassador to Germany, and is coming home from his long exile in Berlin. If he had consulted only his own comfort, he would have done this long ago.

Dr. Dodd has many qualities that fit him for a diplomatic post, and especially for one in Germany. He speaks German fluently; he has even written a life of Jefferson in German. He took a degree as doctor of philosophy from the German University of Leipzig in 1900. He was professor of history at the University of Chicago when named for this post. He is probably America's foremost historian, and has a wealth of knowledge that those who handle the affairs of nations in these changeful and bitter times most assuredly need.

\* \* \*

But Dodd never was and never can be popular with a Nazi regime. The Nazi regime is built on terrorism, and Dodd is devoted to democracy. The Nazi regime is bolstered by lying propaganda, and Dodd has devoted his life to learning and telling the truth.

He tells it bluntly. He wrote home when the fight on President Roosevelt's court plan was hottest, challenging the belief of "those who seem to think that the Supreme Court has a constitutional right to overrule the majority opinion of the American people." He has praised democracy in public speeches in Germany. He objected—and labor will say rightly objected—to sending any special delegate of the United States to the eruption of bragging autocracy which was the Nazi "party Congress" at Nuremberg. He spoke plainly whenever the occasion insisted on the crushing of human liberty which is the essence of the Hitler regime.

American labor can hardly do other than honor the man who is hated by the gang which rose to power by deceiving and then crushing German labor.

\* \* \*

A machine has been registered at the United States Patent Office whose inventor claims that it will knit twenty-six stockings at once without being touched by human hands, and will repeat indefinitely. Control of the patent has been assigned to the Berkshire Knitting Mills of Pennsylvania, where a strike is in progress, and where the N.L.R.B. has been uncovering plentiful violations of the rights of labor guaranteed by the Wagner act.

An officer of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers scouts the machine as a scheme of the management to scare workers into submission. That is entirely possible. But devices to throw workers out of jobs on a smaller scale than this are being introduced in industry every day. Industry after industry in the early part of this year reached or passed 1929 standards of production—but not of 1929 standards of employment. And in 1929 nothing like as many men were being employed in most lines of production as in 1923.

What we need in dealing with technological unemployment is a plan to divide most of the savings of any invention between the workers whom it displaces and the consumers of the product. And the task of drawing a law of that sort is one of the toughest jobs facing American statesmen today—except the task of enforcing it.

## ICKES SCORES STRIKEBREAKING

Speaking to the Civil Liberties Union in New York, Secretary of the Interior Ickes said: "Strike-breaking in many instances has been synonymous with lawbreaking. Police and militia have injured and slain men who were acting in accordance with their undoubted legal rights."

## C. I. O. Is Defeated in P. G. and E. Election

The result of the election held by the nearly seven thousand employees of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company under the auspices of the Regional Labor Board of the National Labor Relations Board was announced on Monday last by Mrs. Alice M. Rossiter, regional director.

The question balloted on was whether the Committee for Industrial Organization or the California Gas and Electric Employees' Union, a so-called "independent" union, should be designated as the collective bargaining agent of the employees of the P. G. & E.

The vote was as follows: California Gas and Electric Employees' Union, 3550; C. I. O. United Electrical and Radio Workers, 2254.

Mrs. Rossiter wired results of the election to the Labor Board in Washington and requested instructions on whether 982 challenged ballots should be counted. These would not affect the result of the election and in such case it is the practice of the board to disregard them, it was said.

### C. I. O. Challenges Vote

The election result was challenged by the C. I. O. United Electrical and Radio Workers' Union, which filed a complaint against the P. G. & E. with Mrs. Rossiter.

The complaint is based on two sections of the National Labor Relations act and alleges that the company favored a union which it assertedly dominates and interfered with the free organization of workers during the election. Mrs. Rossiter said the complaint would be investigated.

Only 126 of those voting expressed a desire

to be represented by neither of the contending unions. Ten ballots were declared void and 982 challenged for one reason or another by representatives of the two groups who kept observers at all polling places.

The election was ordered by the Labor Board following a hearing last summer on a petition filed by the C. I. O. union asking recognition by the company for collective bargaining purposes.

### Guarded Against Strikes

The "independent" union is incorporated and made its appeal to the outside or physical force employees on the basis that it was not tied to any national organization, that under the by-laws it cannot affiliate with any such organization without a three-fourths vote of the total membership.

It emphasized, too, that a strike could only be called by a 75 per cent vote of all the members.

Those not eligible to vote at the election just held were clerical employees and employees above the rank of job foreman, the Labor Board had ruled.

### NOT FOR SICK WORKERS

Workers in the state of New York have found that unemployment insurance is not health insurance. As the law stands in that state, a worker must be able to work to draw benefits for unemployment; and no sick worker need apply.

## United Garment Workers

The annual election of San Francisco Local No. 131 of the United Garment Workers was held in the Labor Temple on Thursday of last week.

Voting was for four offices, resulting as follows: With two contestants, Mayme Graham was chosen president. In a field of three Sarah S. Hagan was again elected to the position of financial secretary, which office she has capably filled for a number of years. Kathryn Riley, Delia Bateson and Isabell Roberts were named trustees from among five candidates, and with twelve names submitted to the membership for the executive board Kathryn Granville, Mayme Graham, Lillian Rogers, Marie De Voe, Nellie Riley and Marian Smith were the victors.

Nellie Casey, the well-known business agent of the union, was again returned to that office without opposition. Other officials for the ensuing term whose positions were uncontested are: Vice-president, Bessie Greene; recording secretary, Kathryn Granville; guide, Alice Leo; sergeant-at-arms, Lillian Sutherland; Labor Council delegates, Sarah S. Hagan, Nellie Casey, Delia Gordon, Alice Leo, Mayme Graham, Lillian Rogers, Nellie Riley, Kathryn Riley, Marian Smith, Jennie Miniscalco; Label Section delegates, Delia Gordon and Lizzie Poyse.

## Ohio Court Protects Closed Shop Contracts

A modern version of the "man bites dog" story recently came out of Columbus, Ohio, when nineteen local unions associated with the Columbus Building Trades Council resorted to a court injunction, a method long employed by "the other side" and followed similar action in this instance.

The Franklin County Court of Common Pleas, with Judge Dana F. Reynolds presiding, issued a temporary injunction protecting the closed shop contracts between unions and the major construction concerns of Columbus, thus halting attempted sabotage of those contracts by open-shoppers, according to George A. Starin, Council secretary.

Action followed securing of an injunction by the Anderson Haulage Company, non-union firm, against building trades unions, restraining them from refusing to accept material delivered to union jobs by non-union truck drivers.

The union's injunction, based on the sanctity of contract, restrains the haulage firm in two distinct ways:

1. From committing any and all acts that will directly or indirectly interfere with the contractual relations now existing or that may hereafter exist between the unions and their employers.

2. From sending non-union employees to perform or do any work or labor on any building project which is now being, or in the future may be, carried on under contract between the unions or any of them and their employer requiring the exclusive use of union labor on said building project.

The action created widespread interest, because it again recognizes the right of unions and fair employers to enter into closed shop contracts with full protection of the law.

## Celebration of New Year's Eve Under Auspices of Two Unions

With the coming of new year, labor unions of San Francisco will celebrate their past achievements. The Millinery Workers' Union, Local No. 40, will be host at a gigantic New Year's Eve jamboree on Friday night, December 31, at the Native Sons' Hall, 414 Mason street.

Nothing has been left undone to make this an outstanding evening of hilarity and revelry. The admission price of \$1 will include dancing, buffet supper, floor show and noise makers. The entertainment committee, under the chairmanship of Sol Bernstein, was very fortunate in procuring the services of Al Lamenet and his orchestra, whose dance music is par excellence. This will be the first time organized labor of San Francisco has undertaken an affair of this nature, and the entire labor movement should celebrate with their friends in making the evening a huge success.

Tickets are now available at the Millinery Workers' Union, Local No. 40, 1067 Market street, and at the Retail Department Store Employees' Union, Local No. 1100, 25 Taylor street.

Kansas City police have come to the tear gas stage of breaking the picket line in front of the Ford plant in that city.

## We Don't Patronize

SATURDAY EVENING POST  
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL  
COUNTRY GENTLEMAN

These publications are unfair to Organized Labor. Their managements refuse to deal with the Printing Trades Unions and their employees are not connected with the Labor Movement.

Allied Printing Trades Council  
of San Francisco

## Union Men, Attention

Borrow \$5 to \$100 on your simple signature only; just a steady job required—no security whatever asked—no salary assignments, your Union card establishes both your identity and responsibility. Special rates and service to staunch union men. No payments during strikes, lockouts, and seasonal unemployment. Small, quick, confidential loans till next payday to either husband or wife on just their signature. Simple as signing a check. Application reviewed and loan granted in 5 minutes, while you wait—utmost privacy—absolutely no relatives, friends, bosses, or personnel departments phoned or contacted.

### NO CO-SIGNERS

## Joe Clause & Co.

Phone EX. 2762

612 HOBART BLDG.

Oakland Office: 1706 Franklin Street

"The Company that tries not to refuse any union man a loan."

Also Furniture and Auto Loans

## DRINK CASWELL'S COFFEE

Sutter 6654

GEO. W. CASWELL CO.

442 Second Street

## CLEANED AND PRESSED PROPERLY

- We get many compliments on Men's Suits, Sport Clothes and Delicate Garments. You will be particularly pleased with our careful pressing and finishing. Our process of cleaning prolongs the life of the materials sent to us.
- We dye everything, including Rugs and Carpets.

## F. THOMAS Cleaners and Dyers

Main Office and Works: 27 TENTH ST. Phone HEmlock 0180

100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

## Regulations Governing Unemployment Benefits

Unemployment compensation benefits under state laws will be paid only to "involuntarily unemployed" workers whose past employment has been covered by their state law.

Also, according to Richard M. Neustadt, regional director of the Social Security Board, no benefits will be paid for total unemployment until the expiration of a waiting period, which in California is four weeks.

Credit in computing unemployment benefits will be limited to employment performed for employers covered by the state law. The California law during the past two years has covered employers in most industrial and commercial activities who have hired eight or more workers in twenty different weeks of the calendar year. An amendment, effective with the new year, extends coverage to employers of four or more workers.

Agricultural labor and domestic service are the principal occupations not covered by the state legislation.

### Registration of Unemployed

"In applying for benefits the unemployed worker must register at his local employment service office," Neustadt explains. "At the same time he must register for a job. If the employment service is unable to place the worker in suitable employment and if the worker can not find a job by his own efforts he can claim benefits for each week of total unemployment after his waiting period expires.

"In California, where the waiting period is four weeks, the fifth week of unemployment will be the 'first compensable week.'"

Neustadt said that all states compute the duration of benefits to covered unemployed workers and the amount of the weekly benefit check upon the basis of the worker's past employment record.

Workers quitting their jobs without cause will be subjected to a waiting period usually twice as long as those whose unemployment is due to plant lay-offs or other causes over which the worker has no control. Neustadt explained that the waiting period of two to four weeks is the "normal" waiting period and that all states impose an extended waiting period on the worker who quits without cause or is discharged for misconduct.

### Partially Unemployed Also Register

Partial benefits are payable to those partially unemployed after January 1, provided their earnings are less than the benefits that would be due them if they were totally unemployed.

The partially unemployed worker will also have to register at an employment service office to claim benefits. State commissions will issue regulations so that this prescribed registration will not interfere with his part-time job.

California and Oregon will receive applications for unemployment benefits after January 1, 1938, along with nineteen other states and the District of Columbia.

Those unemployed now and not already registered with the state employment service should register now, said Neustadt, although no applications for benefits can be made until after the first of the year.

## Organized Workers of New Jersey Become Tired of Dictatorships

Delegates from American Federation of Labor and Committee for Industrial Organization unions and independent organizations, representing altogether 150,000 organized workers, met recently in convention in Newark and founded the American Labor Party of New Jersey.

"The time is here," the convention declared, "for the people of the state to end their political and economic enslavement." Resolutions passed denounced both Mayor Hague of Jersey City and

Governor Hoffman and charged, as part of their grievances:

"Fleeing of civil liberties and constitutional rights by the Hague-Hoffman dominated parties; denial to organized workers by a reign of terror, a flood of sweeping injunctions and the force of state troopers of the right to organize and to better living and working conditions; ruthless exploitation of the people of New Jersey for 150 years by corrupt political machines, financed by tory interests and maintained for their benefit."

### UNEMPLOYMENT RESERVES ACT

John F. Chambers, Oakland labor representative on the California Unemployment Reserves Commission, has announced the distribution of a large poster advising employees under the Unemployment Reserves act of their rights and duties. The poster will be sent to 25,000 subject employers throughout California, and also to newspaper offices, public libraries, labor unions and chambers of commerce. Employees will be able to compute the amount of benefits to which they will be entitled under the Unemployment Reserves act in the event they are out of work after January 1, 1938, when the commission will commence taking claims for benefits.

### LOW-COST HOUSING IN ENGLAND

The boast was made in the British parliament recently by Health Minister Sir Kingsley Wood that England leads the world in rehousing the poorer sections of the population. More than 3,500,000 new homes, he said, have been built since the war, while 70,000 were under construction at the end of September—an all-time record. The housing program sponsored by the government has been the principal factor in breaking the back of the depression.

### Labor Council in Recess

At last week's meeting the San Francisco Labor Council voted adjournment for two weeks. Hence there will be no sessions either tonight or next Friday night. The executive committee will transact necessary business during the recess.

### Milk Wagon Drivers

Three officers of Milk Wagon Drivers' Union No. 266 will succeed themselves for the ensuing term, having been unopposed. They are: Carl Barnes, president; Fred Wettstein, secretary-treasurer, and Steve Gilligan, business agent.

At a run-off election held last week Thomas Morrison and Charles Brown were the successful candidates respectively for vice-president and recording secretary, no candidate having received the necessary majority in a previous balloting. An unusual feature in this election was a tie vote between Jack Sullivan and James Murray for trustee, which necessitated a third balloting, which latter was held Wednesday night of this week and in which Sullivan was returned the winner by a vote of 468 to 433.

That there should one man die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call a tragedy.—Thomas Carlyle.

## Serious Allegations Made Against Seamen

Asserting that the public is becoming afraid to ride on American ships, members of the United States Senate commerce committee opened fire last Tuesday on labor troubles at sea.

Chairman Copeland read into the record a letter from Daniel B. Irwin of New York, who said he was a passenger on the steamship Black Falcon of the Black Diamond Line. The letter described alleged "abuse and intimidation" of passengers by the crew after the Falcon sailed from New York October 30, 1937, for Rotterdam, Holland.

This brought a counter-charge from Mort Borow of the American Radio Telegraphists' Association that Copeland was attempting to use the letter to legislate "compulsory arbitration of disputes."

Borow's exchange with Copeland followed a statement by Senator Vandenberg that the attitude of maritime employers toward labor was wrong. Borow agreed.

"There is a growing feeling in the American public," Vandenberg declared, "that it is not even safe to ride on an American ship. Doesn't that point toward labor disputes?"

Copeland asked Borow what relations the C. I. O. union had with the Black Diamond Line. Borow replied that the union and the line had signed a "very satisfactory" contract September 30, 1937.

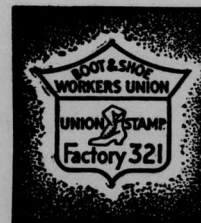
### SOAP FROM COAL

Germans soon will be washing themselves with coal, the New York "Times" reports in a Berlin dispatch. A new chemical process makes it possible to manufacture at a reasonable price soap from coal fats. Mass production will start in a few months, it is said.

## Co-operation . . .

This is the foundation on which the success of the A. F. of L. has been built. Knowing all loyal UNION men wish to co-operate, we offer Racine shoes Union made since 1902, made by skilled Union craftsmen of fine American materials, correctly styled for appearance, fit, comfort and long wear. Do your share and buy a pair.

UNION



MADE

WORK OR DRESS SHOES . . .

\$4.00 - \$6.50

UNION CLERKS

BENDER'S

"The Family Shoe Store"

2412  
MISSION  
STREET  
(Near 20th)

CHARGE  
ACCOUNTS  
SOLICITED



## YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed  
Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

## Run o' the Hook

By GEORGE S. HOLLIS

President Typographical Union No. 21

**Extending the compliments of the season and wishing all a merry Christmas!**

Summary of the monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, held last Sunday in the Labor Temple: The session opened at 1:13 p. m. with the roll call of officers showing all were present. . . . The membership statement revealed the enrollment had increased from 1518 on November 21 to 1536 on December 18. . . . Initial reading was given the applications for membership of Helen Eigenbrot, Flora M. O'Connell, Frank Pesce, John Roderick, August L. Rosemont and Jesse N. Uren. . . . The ratings recommended for the apprentices examined by the committee at its November meeting were approved. Francis A. Doyle was obligated as an apprentice member. . . . Arthur Barlesi, M. S. Clement, M. J. Cugia, G. A. Farnsworth, C. N. Farrington, J. E. Flaherty, M. E. Kern, E. E. Rae and W. S. Smith were received as journeymen members, the latter being obligated by San Francisco Union on request of Everett (Wash.) Typographical Union. . . . M. B. Everett, who was found to have worked in a non-union office at a scale below that of the union, was expelled for ratting. . . . On recommendation and with a view to conserving the time of the union when in meeting assembled, the executive committee was authorized to withhold that portion of the union's correspondence on which no action could be taken because of expiration or conflicting dates. . . . An amendment to the local overtime law extending the period for the cancellation of accumulative overtime from ninety days to one year was adopted, which means that "no overtime is cancelled until one year has elapsed from the date it was worked or charged for unless it has been given out." The amended law becomes effective immediately. . . . The applications of Belzor & Scholtz, the Montgomery Press and the Wale Printing Company for permission to use the union label of the Allied Printing Trades Council were approved. . . . The special committee selected to confer with the representatives of other printing trades unions and the Newspaper Guild reported comprehensively on the conference, which was held in the offices of the Guild December 16, when subjects affecting all newspaper employees were

interestingly discussed at length. . . . The union purchased its usual quota of Christmas seals from the San Francisco Tuberculosis Association. . . . A motion was carried that the executive committee consider the advisability of changing the hour of opening the monthly meetings of the union from 1 p. m. to 12 m. . . . Two applications for admission to the Union Printers' Home and one for the old-age pension were approved. . . . Apprentices D. A. Barry, Jr., and H. T. Bugler were presented the diplomas awarded them by the Bureau of Education of the International Typographical Union. . . . The meeting did not adjourn until 6:06 p. m., much of the time of the prolonged session being taken by the several secret ballots which were necessary to decide some of the questions which went to a vote.

Christmas bells and wedding bells are ringing simultaneously for Mr. and Mrs. James Paul O'Rourke, who were united in marriage last Saturday. The bride, the former Miss Margie Remy, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Remy. Mr. O'Rourke is the son of J. J. O'Rourke of the "Wall Street Journal" composing room and, like his father, is a member of Typographical Union No. 21. He is an instructor in the art of printing in the public schools of San Francisco.

The election of a chairman of the San Francisco "News" composing room chapel last Monday resulted in a 42-42 tie. C. W. Abbot, whose term of office had expired, was opposed by W. P. Davis.

The funeral services of Harry L. Eigenbrot, who succumbed to a lingering illness December 19, were held at 10 a. m. last Wednesday at a Western Addition mortuary chapel. Mr. Eigenbrot, who was a native of Baltimore, Md., had been affiliated with San Francisco Typographical Union since 1915. He was a linotype machinist, and was among the first assigned to construction work by the Mergenthaler Company when it began the general marketing of its product. Later he became identified with the Intertype Corporation and was in the service of that organization at the time illness compelled his retirement. Mr. Eigenbrot was the husband of Helen Rosemont Eigenbrot and the father of Mrs. Margaret Newbury and Lillian Eigenbrot, all of whom survive him.

The management of the "Wall Street Journal," resuming and continuing a custom that prevailed prior to the depression, presented its composing room employees with a Christmas bonus, a seasonal gesture that is fully appreciated by its beneficiaries.

**Merry Christmas!**

## JAS. H. REILLY & CO.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Phone Mission 7711 29th and Dolores Streets  
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union No. 21

## Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

Both from a business as well as an attendance angle, the December meeting was very interesting. Reports of scale and executive committees and secretary-treasurer, denoting progress, were unanimously adopted. Secretary-Treasurer Joseph P. Bailey was placed on outside work in the job field for three days per week for a period of three months, beginning January, 1938.

Emil (Bill) Williams drew a traveler. G. A. Blackburn, formerly of Omaha, deposited a traveler from Portland.

Topeka (Kan.) Mailers' Union, through efforts of conciliation, secured an increase in newspaper scale of \$2 per week, retroactive to August 15, 1937, with a further increase of \$1.50 per week beginning January, 1938.

Judging from the following excerpts from "Mailer Notes," "Printing Worker," of New York, the "dove of peace" no longer dwells in the ranks of Mailers' Union No. 6, as follows: "Mailer officials want you to show that you have red blood in your veins. Show them that you do have by signing the petition that is going around giving you the right to a secret ballot by voting at union headquarters instead of in foremen-controlled chapels. The M. T. D. U. president (in his convention report) says: 'What can you expect from your officials on 25 cents per member per month?' So delegates at the convention raise your dues 50 cents per month, making your dues 75 cents per month per member. Local No. 6 only has to pay 25 cents more per member per month, because they were already paying 50 cents per member every month, but there is no account of that extra 25 cents. The M. T. D. U. president also says: 'You have received from time to time quarterly reports from the secretary-treasurer.' Has any member of Local No. 6 seen them? \* \* \* Certain powers would like to see the mailers separated from their only protection—the I. T. U. These interests cherish the idea of a mailers' international union. Start now, mailers, make your slogan, 'United we stand, divided we fall.' Let us elect delegates to the convention who speak the mailers' language. With a little effort we can get all the mailers under the same roof by electing mailers from the rank and file, not the ones who put assessments on foremen, then all of a sudden let them discontinue paying it (referring to the unemployment fund). Ask your foreman if he still pays his—what a surprise you will get! Do some of the foremen pay their dues according to law? You will find some of them who don't pay in proportion to what they earn—and in some cases they pay four months at a time. \* \* \* Stop the foremen officials from raising their salaries, making you pay for their boat rides, by voting according to your own mind, not your bosses.' \* \* \* Judging from the rising tide of resentment against the foremen officials, it appears that the mailers are going to give the I. T. U. an overwhelming vote of confidence on the question of withdrawal, when they cast their ballots, regardless of the vote being held in chapels—where foremen apply pressure."

## PIECE SCALE ABOLISHED

The question whether San Francisco's cloak and suits workers should be paid at piece-rates or continue receiving weekly wages was settled last week in favor of the weekly wages as advocated by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, when Isadore N. Golden, as impartial arbitrator, announced his decision.

## GOOD FOOD

Enjoy It Day or Night Open All Night

## HENRY'S CAFETERIAS

101 TAYLOR ST., Corner of Turk  
3036 16TH ST., Between Mission and Valencia  
70 4TH ST., Between Mission and Market  
ELECTRIC VENTILATION SPEEDY SERVICE  
OUR OWN BAKERY

*"... If you add only a little to a little  
and do this often, soon that little will  
become great."*

—HESIOD

Start today by opening a savings account with  
the largest exclusive savings bank in the West.

## THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK SAVINGS TRUST

Incorporated February 10, 1868 • Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

SEVEN OFFICES—EACH A COMPLETE BANK

Parker S. Maddux, President

## HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

## Objectionable Measure On Wages and Hours Is Defeated in House

Prospects of early action on the administration's wages and hours bill were blasted in the House of Representatives last Saturday when a coalition of Southern Democrats, Republicans and labor members forced the bill back to committee for further study and revision.

The vote was 216 to 198, and was considered a crushing defeat for the administration and for House leaders who, a few moments before the vote, warned members that the measure was designed to carry out a Democratic platform pledge and that they would not be able to "alibi" their ballots against it.

Incidentally it was regarded as a signal victory for the American Federation of Labor, which favored the Dockweiler bill, written and sponsored by William Green.

The motion to recommit the bill to the Labor Committee was offered by Representative Fred A. Bartley, Jr., of New Jersey.

### Pandemonium Greets Action

Pandemonium prevailed in the House for several minutes after the vote result was announced.

There was a rattle of applause from the galleries. From Southerners who fought the proposal vigorously from the day it was reported by the Labor Committee, came jubilant rebel yells. There were triumphant shouts and scornful boos.

Speaker William B. Bankhead pounded for order for ten minutes before he could make his voice heard.

Chairman Mary T. Norton of the House Labor Committee said it was up "to my committee whether they want to try to revive it next session," and issued a blistering attack on foes of the bill, warning that "this is only the beginning of a great fight."

"The sweated industries have gained a victory, and if the money that was spent on propaganda around this capitol had been used to raise the wages of these people it would have been put to a far better use," she added.

Despite the fact that President Roosevelt had demanded a wages-hours bill at the special session to aid millions of low-salaried workers, there has been no indication he approved the bill passed by the Senate at the first session of the Seventy-fifth Congress or that he favored changes made by the House. Brought to the floor of the House by petition, the Black-Connery wage and hour bill was sharply debated, with Mrs. Mary Norton, chairman of the labor committee, leading the fight for the measure.

A motion by Mrs. Norton to discharge the rules committee from further consideration of the bill was passed by a vote of 282 to 123, supposedly foreshadowing House approval of the measure.

### A. F. of L. Continues Opposition

The bill came before the House on December 13 with more than sixty amendments attached by the labor committee. The committee reported the bill favorably in August but it remained buried in the rules committee until forced out by a discharge petition.

The American Federation of Labor continued its opposition to the bill as it came up for debate, President William Green centering his fire on the

amendment substituting a single administrator for a five-man board.

In letters to every member of Congress, Green branded the supposed changes in procedure as "more apparent than real" and charged that they would effect no substantial difference in result.

### Green Denounces Measure

Green enumerated thirty sweeping powers over industry and labor which he said were vested by the amended bill in a single administrator. In his conclusions, he said:

"All the objections which exist against the administration of the act by board and all of the dangers inherent therein exist in aggravated form under the set-up of the administrator; this for the reason that in the case of the board there are five minds functioning of persons selected from different localities, and with a representative of labor thereon. The principle of checks and balances, therefore, may apply in the case of the board, but not in the case of one administrator. If the board be dangerous, even under such circumstances, and unacceptable, certainly the administrator is even more dangerous and should be rejected."

### Mrs. Norton Makes Gallant Fight

Mrs. Norton opened general debate on the bill, saying that the measure protected both employers and employees and declaring that in all her years in Congress she had seen no bill subjected to as many false charges and statements as the wage-hour measure.

"There are people who do not want any kind of a bill, and there are those who really believe, as I do, that something must be done to help the 12,000,000 workers of America who live in conditions under which you would not permit your pet dog to live," she said.

"A country that will not heed the cry of the masses of underprivileged will perish in the fire it has helped to kindle," Mrs. Norton further said.

### Dies Leads Attack

Representative Dies of Texas took the lead in opposing the bill, denouncing it as a bureaucratic measure and asserting:

"Now you have before you a bill that labor does not want. The American Federation of Labor is denouncing it from one part of the country to another. You have a bill which business denounces as discriminatory and dangerous to economic stability. . . . You have a bill that every farm organization has denounced."

In ending his talk, Dies scored the bill as "hastily considered, poorly written and an unintelligible makeshift" and urged that it be sent back to the Labor Committee for reconsideration and rewriting.

## Cemetery Workers

The annual election of officers of Cemetery Workers' Union No. 19634 was held on December 8, the following being the successful candidates:

Jim Symes, president and business agent; Walter Burmeister, vice-president; John Donahue, secretary-treasurer; Owen Farley, recording secretary; Michael Dwyer, marshal; Timothy Monahan and Edwin McDermott, trustees; delegates to Labor Council, Jim Symes, Walter Burmeister and Owen Farley.

### "FACTORY TO WEARER" MEN'S WEAR

When you buy Eagleson union-made shirts you get lowest "Factory to Wearer" prices and you help local industry. Our other union-made lines include:

NECKWEAR - SWEATERS - SUSPENDERS  
GARTERS - UNDERWEAR - HOSE - GLOVES

**Eagleson & Co.**

736 MARKET STREET 1118 MARKET STREET  
140 KEARNY STREET  
(Stores also at Sacramento, Fresno and Los Angeles)

## Plan Use of Idle Gold To Provide Employment

A group of liberals in Congress are drawing a bill which will propose the use of the \$1,237,000,000 of gold now lying idle as the basis of currency to put idle men to work. The bill probably will not be offered until the regular session.

The general idea is to use this gold for direct relief through the W.P.A. and P.W.A. It is claimed that the first of these could take back into service in a few hours all those who have been laid off, and could increase much farther in a few days; and the restoration of buying power which this would bring would stop the present industrial slump. The Public Works Administration also could expand quickly, and public works require steel, cement, lumber and other things which would make a lot of indirect employment.

It is pointed out that as the gold referred to is already carried as a deficit item, the issuance of currency against it would add nothing to the public debt.

### COMMUNITY CHEST

Selection of Mrs. Prudence Paine Kwiecien, New York social worker, as executive of the San Francisco Family Service Agency, is announced by Mrs. John G. Levison, chairman of the board. She is expected to arrive in San Francisco the middle of January, and the new welfare organization, started by a grant of \$25,000 to the Community Chest by the Rosenberg Foundation, will open for business shortly after the first of February. The Family Service Agency will give skilled service in the diagnosis and treatment of family problems when the principal factor involved is not complete economic dependence. It will not duplicate the work of established organizations, Mrs. Levison said.

## LOOK FOR THIS LABEL ON PRINTING

Its Presence Indicates 100% Union  
Product



Only Printing Label Recognized by the  
American Federation of Labor.

## WEINSTEIN CO.

1041 MARKET ST and 119 POST-KEARNY

Where you will find a complete line of  
**UNION MADE MEN'S WORK  
CLOTHING at Lowest Prices**

## Domestic and Imported LIQUORS

At All Five Weinstein Co. Stores

1041 MARKET  
119 POST-KEARNY  
615 MARKET  
172 ELLIS  
100 MARKET

**PEOPLE'S**  
An Independent  
100 Per Cent Union  
**DAIRY**

## S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MArket 6304.

### Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, December 17, 1937

Meeting called to order by President Shelley at 8:20 p. m.

**Roll Call of Officers**—All present with the exception of Vice-President Palacios; Delegate McDonough appointed vice-president pro tem.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Newspaper Distributors, John C. Healy vice Burr Fields; Can Workers, Floyd Hale vice John Byrnes.

**Communications**—Filed: Minutes of Building and Construction Trades Council. From the Hospital Employees' Union, with reference to its standing with the private hospitals of San Francisco. From the International Association of Machinists, inclosing check for \$5 for the Mooney and Billings Fund. From Bakery Drivers 484, inclosing check for \$50 for Mooney Fund. From Mrs. Agnes Brenner, thanking Council for its kind expressions of sympathy. From Blacksmiths' Union 164, inclosing copy of resolutions relative to the controversy now existing between the A. F. of L. and Committee for Industrial Organization. From Bridge and Structural Iron Workers 377, thanking secretary for his very kind words and thoughts given at the dedication of their Memorial at Cypress Lawn Memorial Park. From Operating Engineers 64, as being opposed to the seating of the International Longshoremen's Union 38-151 in the Council. From Miscellaneous Employees' Union 110, protesting against the seating of the delegate from International Longshoremen's Union 38-151.

**Communication From the Social Security Board**, Washington, D. C., was read and the chair at this time introduced Mr. J. B. Cress, who addressed the Council, explaining the Social Security law.

**Report of Executive Committee**—In the matter of Garage Employees, Local 665, in the controversy with the Richfield Company, and their request to have the company placed on the "We Don't Patronize List," the matter was discussed

at length and your committee recommends that the matter be referred to the officers of the Council for the purpose of co-operating and rendering assistance to the union. In the matter of the request of Molders' Union 164 in their controversy with the Union Furniture Company and its request to place said firm on the "We Don't Patronize List," the basis of the complaint is that the firm was carrying a line of non-union (Welbilt) ranges. On the promise of the manager that they will discontinue selling this line of stoves, your committee referred the matter to Mr. Brown and Mr. Batinger to bring about an adjustment. In the matter of the Photographers and Finishers' request to have the Austin Studios placed on the Council's "We Don't Patronize List," these studios are operating with non-union employees and they will not deal with the organization; your committee recommends that the Austin Studios be placed on the "We Don't Patronize List." Inasmuch as the next two meetings of the Council fall on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve, your committee recommends that there be no meetings held on December 24 or December 31. Committee adjourned at 10 p. m. Report of committee concurred in.

**Reports of Unions**—Auto Salesmen reported that the injunction granted to the Howard Auto Company has been dissolved by Judge Dooling. Hatters 31 have signed a new agreement with Lundstrom Hat Company, giving many betterments. Production Machine Operators have elected the same officers for another year; are now in affiliation with the International Association of Machinists. Shoe Clerks 410 reported that Marine Firemen delegates picketed a union store last Saturday in violation of the advice of the Council. Culinary Workers, Foster's Lunches are now union; Sunset and Clinton are unfair; announced that award will be handed down by arbitrator on hotel situation; will put on a campaign to organize clubs in this city. Marine Firemen, will boycott Japanese goods. Department Store Employees 1100, have signed agreement with Granat Bros. for salesmen; have gained many benefits. Masters, Mates and Pilots are not a part of the activities of the District Council of Maritime Workers; will give unemployed members a Christmas party. Bakery Drivers reported their members are returning to Foster's Lunches; have entered into a contract with Compton's; committee on conference with Master Bakers' Association reported their inability to arrive at an adjustment

of new agreement; members voted in favor of a strike if necessary; declared statements emanating from the attorney of Master Bakers' Association are untrue. Hospital Employees are having difficulty with several hospitals in this city; request all to patronize St. Francis, Dante, French, Franklin, St. Luke's; may be forced to take action on certain hospitals. Ornamental Iron Workers 472 thanked Teamsters 85 for assistance in unionizing a job that was non-union.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Brothers Sherry, Wermuth and Miller appeared for Carmen's Division 518. Brothers Douglas and Scott appeared for Division 1004. Supervisor Uhl appeared and outlined his proposed bus plan, stating that in many respects it was merely tentative and was prompted by an ardent desire on his part to alleviate congested street railway transportation conditions in San Francisco; that he was willing to substitute any plan that would help solve the problem. Much discussion was had but at the conclusion your committee feels that the factual data presented were insufficient to enable your committee to make any recommendation thereon at this time. Brother Tillman of the Sailors' Union advised that a telegram was received by them that a hearing had been held on the maritime inspection bill; that upon protest further action thereon was postponed until January 1, 1938. Your committee recommends that a hearing be held on this matter Wednesday, December 22, that all maritime unions affiliated with the Council, Teamsters, Boiler Makers, Machinists and all unions doing work connected with the maritime industry be notified to be present. Report concurred in.

**New Business**—Moved and seconded that this Council advise the affiliated unions to take no part in the present demonstration picketing stores to boycott Japanese goods, and that we repudiate the activities of certain groups in carrying on this kind of campaign; amendment to appoint a committee of three to investigate and co-operate with the committee to boycott Japanese goods; amendment declared out of order and the original motion was carried. The previous question was called for and carried. Moved that the officers of this Council communicate with the Merchants' Association, requesting them not to display any Japanese goods, and that the executive committee of this Council be instructed to formulate a program to prosecute such boycott upon receipt of President Green's letter. Motion carried.

**Receipts, \$1477.60; expenses, \$396.**

Council adjourned at 12 p. m.

Fraternal submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

### WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

B & G Sandwich Shops.

California Packing Corporation.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."

Don's Dollar Sedan Service, 925 Larkin.

Fawn Restaurant, 1050 Van Ness avenue.

Forderer Cornice Works, 269 Potrero.

Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of overalls and workmen's clothing.

Gordon's Sea Food Grotto, Ferry Building.

Howard Automobile Company.

Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.

L. C. Smith Typewriter Company, 545 Market.

O'Keefe-Merriitt Stove Co. Products, Los Angeles.

Pacific Label Company, 1150 Folsom.

Pacific Sheet Metal Company, 1129 Howard.

Remington-Rand Inc., 509 Market.

Royal Typewriter Company, 153 Kearny.

Shell Oil Company.

Standard Oil Company.

Underwood Typewriter Company, 531 Market.

Western Sheet Metal Works, 1911 Mission.

Woodstock Typewriter Company, 21 Second.

All Non-Union independent taxicabs.

Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair.



Emblem of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stevedores and Helpers of America

### San Francisco JOINT COUNCIL of TEAMSTERS

PRESIDENT - JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN  
SECRETARY - WM. A. CONNOLLY

Office, 103 Labor Temple  
Tel. UNDERhill 7797

## CHEAP CLEANING IS EXPENSIVE

Be not deceived by cheap cleaning. Protect the health of your family by patronizing a plant where all your clothes and household goods, including rugs, are handled under the most sanitary conditions, where your clothing stays clean and pressed longer and save them from wear.

Cleaning with us is an art.

High Quality Cleaning and Finishing at  
Moderate Prices—You Will Be Surprised

## J. ALLEC DYEING AND CLEANING WORKS

Main Office and Works 1360 MISSION STREET Phone HEmlock 3131  
100% AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

Phone UNDERhill 4127

UNION STORE

### BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., nr. Valencia San Francisco

## Theatrical Employees

One of the youngest and most alert unions in San Francisco is said to be the Theatrical Employees' Union, Local B-18, of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Projectionists. Hardly six months old, this local has every theater—motion picture, legitimate or burlesque—100 per cent organized; all auditoriums and outdoor sporting events have staffs supplied by the union, which is also able to supply cashiers, doormen and either male or female ushers for any event whatever.

At the last election the original officers were continued in their respective positions without a dissenting voice. The officers are as follows:

President, Al Maass; vice-president, Eugene Matthews; business manager, William Sutherland; recording secretary, Nell Joyce; financial secretary, Laddie Taylor; treasurer, Mabel McMains, and sergeant-at-arms, Bud Tapper.

The local was organized by Floyd Billingsley, vice-president of the I. A. T. S. E., at the request of its members.

## P. G. & E. IS LARGEST TAXPAYER

The Pacific Gas and Electric Company will pay a total of \$1,579,980.84 to the City and County of San Francisco in 1937-38 taxes upon its local properties. Of the total amount levied, a check for \$1,085,670.99, representing the first installment, has been delivered to Tax Collector Edward F. Bryant. The second installment, amounting to \$494,309.85, will be paid next April. The Pacific Gas and Electric Company is San Francisco's largest taxpayer, just as it is the largest taxpayer in California.

## FOREIGNERS AND THE W.P.A.

Seventeen thousand non-citizens have been dismissed from their W.P.A. jobs in New York since passage of the 1937 emergency relief appropriation act. Many of the 17,000 had filed declaration of intention. The act provides that non-citizens who have declared their intention to become citizens be given preference in employment after war veterans and American citizens, but because of the drastic reduction in personnel as a result of the cut in appropriation third preference shown them proved of no avail and they were thrown off their jobs by the thousands.

## "THE CRICKET ON THE HEARTH"

Old-fashioned theater has the biggest following, after all. "The Cricket on the Hearth," by Charles Dickens, written in 1845 and currently produced by the Federal Theater Project at the Alcazar Theater, is drawing such business that a series of added matinees were scheduled this week Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 2:30. These will supplant the first announced marionette showings of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night," which have been postponed to Saturday matinees, January 8, 15, 22 and 29. The holiday season will be brought to a close by Federal Theaters with a burst of hilarity starting New Year's Eve and continuing two days, January 1 and 2, with matinees and evening performances of big-time West Coast vaudeville. Musical Comedy Vaudeville Re-

vue is what Max Dill, the well-known director, likes to call it. There will be more than a score of brand new acts in rapid fire timing. A special performance on New Year's Eve at 11:30 will be outstanding. Reservations are reported in every mail.

## CALIFORNIA EMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The December issue of the "California Labor Market Bulletin," released last week by Edward L. Nolan, state labor commissioner, shows increases in employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings in November, 1937, as compared with November, 1936. The total number of wage earners employed in 1746 representative manufacturing establishments covered by reports filed with the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement in its monthly survey of employment and earnings, for the week ending nearest the 15th of November, was 173,350, an increase of 1.9 per cent when compared with the number employed (170,147) in the same establishments in the corresponding week of November, 1936. Total weekly payrolls in November for establishments reporting were \$4,916,773, an increase of 5.8 per cent over November, 1936. Average weekly earnings likewise increased from \$27.32 in November, 1936, to \$28.36 in November, 1937, an increase of 3.8 per cent.

## GLAZED CONCRETE

Concrete with a glazed, raised surface is the newest development in building materials. It is made by a process that gives the concrete a tool-raised finish with a luster said to equal that of plate glass.

## EXILED ABYSSINIANS

The fascist paper, "Azione Colinale," published in Rome, has openly attacked Great Britain because 5000 Ethiopians, the remaining men of the Negus's army, found refuge in Kenya when they faced massacre and forced labor in their homeland.

## Housing Bill Passed

The Lower House of Congress has passed the bill designed to stimulate construction and sale of millions of homes in the next five years. The measure went to the Senate by a standing vote of 267 to 30.

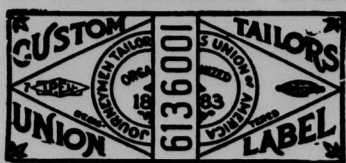
Later, on a roll call vote, the House confirmed its acceptance of the bill, 325 to 23.

The bill was the last major item on the House's legislative slate for the special session. It was drafted to carry out recommendations of President Roosevelt "to encourage the private construction and financing of housing on a large scale" as "an important part of the program for increasing general business activity and employment."

## REDLICK-NEWMAN COMPANY

Complete Home Furnishers  
ON EASY TERMS  
17TH and MISSION STREETS

## THE RECOGNIZED LABEL



IN RECOGNIZED CLOTHES  
**HERMAN, Your Union Tailor**  
1104 MARKET STREET

## Chauffeurs' Union 265

The following members are on the hospital list of the Chauffeurs: "Fat" Jack Rice, M. Sanciati, Charles St. Clair, F. Cohn, Peter Giannini, Buck Raynor, A. Lea, John Enders, N. Damiano and Arthur F. Carroll.

The following are on the sick list of the Benevolent Society of the Yellow Cab Company: Floyd Stokes, Thomas McNeeley, David Lehmann, Peter Giannini, Hal Dufour, Harry Bruballan and Richard Griffith. M. Meyer, secretary of the society and member of Local 265, issues checks each week for each of the above, and personally takes a deep interest in their welfare and quick recovery.

The annual election was held yesterday. Results will be announced next week.

## CLEANING CHROMIUM

Use of polish is not necessary on chromium plated parts of your car, according to the California State Automobile Association. Clear water and a clean cloth will clean and restore the luster of chromium.

## Workers in Montreal Assert Rights In Protesting Governmental Decrees

The Montreal Trades and Labor Council is protesting against an order-in-council, passed by the Quebec provincial government, which requires workers to become possessors of a competency card issued by the provincial Department of Labor. The object of this order, it is claimed, is to undermine the authority of the unions and lessen their usefulness to the workers.

It is pointed out that in the case of the strongly organized professions, certificates of competency are issued to members, not by the government, but by such bodies as the Bar Association, the College of Surgeons, or the Engineering Institutes.

Similarly, the Trades and Labor Council says, a membership card in an established trade union shows the holder to be a competent worker in the judgment of his experienced fellow workers.

"Attempts to secure from the Quebec government one good or valid reason for this order have so far failed," it was stated. "Apparently, it is a move in the direction of establishing that corporatism which is the principal characteristic of totalitarian state."

At a grand rally of the international unions in Quebec City, the so-called Fair Wages Law was denounced as another means of undermining the unions.

## 27 YEARS AGO —

Hart Schaffner & Marx  
signed the  
FIRST UNION  
agreement in the cloth-  
ing industry!

## NOW —

the UNION LABEL in  
all Hart Schaffner &  
Marx and Mansfield  
clothes at —

**MOORE'S**

840 Market - 141 Kearny

## The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Union Hours Union Clerks  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing, Furnishings and Hats

William W. Hansen Manager  
Dan F. McLaughlin President  
Geo. J. Amussen Secretary

## UNITED UNDERTAKERS

Established July, 1882

1096 VAN NESS AVE. SO. at Twenty-second St.  
NEW FUNERAL HOME AND CHAPEL  
Telephone Mission 0267

## Laundry Workers Face Stubborn Resistance

Faced with an attitude on the part of representatives of their employers declared to be most disappointing and reactionary, members of the Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco met in Eagles' Hall last Wednesday evening to discuss the situation with reference to future action.

The union recently formulated proposals to change the present scale, which expired November 30, and entered into negotiations looking toward amicable adjustment. In these they were assisted by officials of the Labor Council. It is reported, however, that the sole outcome of the meetings held has been an offer from the employers to renew the present agreement in general, particularly with reference to wages and hours, but asking changes in the working conditions and regulations which are deemed by the union of advantage only to the employers and as a backward step in attempts now universally being made to improve the lot of those who perform the work of the world.

The union is one of the numerically strong organizations in the local labor movement and in recent months has made rapid advances in membership and brought within its fold various workers heretofore unorganized in certain branches of that industry. Improved wage and working conditions secured for these employees had also served to eliminate some of the unfair competition with which the employers who recognized the union had been faced. Manned by capable officials the organization has aimed to conduct its affairs in a progressive, sane and business-like manner.

It is understood that some 5000 workers are indirectly affected in the present negotiations,

though at present the steam laundries are the immediate consideration. However, conditions in the French and other branches of the industry are in certain measure related through previous understandings.

Speaking in behalf of the union, President Lawrence Palacios has declared that the policy of the organization is entirely upon the side of peaceful settlement where such can be made with fairness to the interest of the membership, and that all means to that end will be exhausted prior to taking drastic action. The regulations of the Labor Council in controversies of this nature have been observed up to the present and it is declared will continue in further decisive procedure.

### Union Demands Are Reasonable

The union membership is convinced, however, that the new wage scale is fairly within line of advances that are now being made throughout the country in this industry in behalf of the employees. Recent exposures in other cities of the working conditions in laundries have proved shocking, though it is not contended that these conditions have been wholly prevalent in the local field, where an active organization has served over a period of years to make improvement. Considering the nature of the work, and making comparison with wages and conditions in other lines, few will contend that further advances should not be made for this class of employment, even in the best of existing circumstances.

Pending proposals made by the local union call for a 20 per cent wage advance, seniority of employment, vacation pay of one week, non-discrimination for union activity, Saturday half-holiday and double pay for overtime on that day, the addition of Admission Day to the list of holidays, and the closing of the plants on New Year Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving and Christmas.

## Court Again Approves Gold Nationalization

The "new deal" won a new judicial victory in its gold nationalization program Monday of last week when the Supreme Court ruled against three efforts to force payment of interest on called gold clause government bonds.

The court ruled that redemption calls issued for the bonds by the Treasury in 1934 and 1935 were valid despite the Treasury's refusal to redeem the obligations in gold as specified on the face of the bonds. The court held that interest ceased running on the redemption date set forth in the calls.

The decision was presented in response to two suits brought by Robert A. Taft, Cincinnati attorney and son of the late President and Chief Justice William Howard Taft, and another suit filed by H. Vernon Eney, Baltimore attorney.

The ruling was regarded as clearing the way for further savings to the government in interest on the public debt.

Start the new year by asking for the union label.

**MARIN-DELL**  
**MILK**  
100% UNION  
LISTEN TO BUDDA  
EVERY SATURDAY—KFRC 8-9

## Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Cannery Workers No. 21161—  
Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.  
Amalgamated Clothing Workers No. 266—1179 Market.  
American Federation of Actors—Room 302, Golden Gate Bldg., 25 Taylor.  
American Federation of Government Employees—81 McAllister, Room 409.  
Apartment House Employees, Local No. 14—230 Jones.  
Asphalt Workers No. 1038—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth ave.  
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.  
Automotive Parts and Accessories Clerks No. 1026—108 Valencia.  
Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.  
Automobile Salesmen—108 Valencia.  
Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.  
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.  
Bank Employees No. 21030—272 Monadnock Bldg.  
Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Bartenders No. 41—1623 1/2 Market.  
Bay District Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers—Labor Temple.  
Bill Posters No. 44—1886 Mission.  
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Repairers No. 320—Labor Temple.  
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—2940 Sixteenth.  
Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Bricklayers No. 7—200 Guerrero.  
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.  
Building Material Drivers No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Building Service Employees No. 87—109 Golden Gate Ave.  
Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.  
Butchers No. 509—4442 Third.  
Can Workers' Union—513 Valencia.  
Candy and Confectionery Workers—513 Valencia.  
Capmakers' Union—1067 Market.  
Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
Casket Workers No. 94—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.  
Cigar and Liquor Clerks No. 1089—Room 414, 1005 Market.  
Circular Distributors No. B B 11—49 Duboce. (Affiliated with the Bill Posters' Union.)  
Civil Service Building & Maintenance Employees No. 66—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Cleaning and Dye House Workers No. 7—Room 218, 1095 Market.  
Clockmakers No. 8—149 Mason.  
Construction and Common Laborers No. 261—200 Guerrero.  
Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.  
Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Corrugated Fibre Products Workers—223 Valencia.  
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—513 Valencia.  
Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Meets 2nd Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Deep Sea & Purse Seine Fishermen—2797 Taylor.  
Dental Laboratory Technicians No. 20833—Wm. J. Callahan, Sec., 1637 Sacramento, Apt. 4.  
Dentists' Union, Local 2174—Native Sons' Hall, Meets 1st Thursday.  
Displaymen & Show Card Writers—200 Guerrero.  
Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.  
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.  
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 202 (Radio)—229 Valencia.  
Electrical Workers No. 537—Frank Dougan, sec., 1367 Fourteenth ave.  
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.  
Elevator Starters and Operators No. 117—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 5 p. m., 230 Jones.  
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Miss Grace E. King, 1071 Lombard.  
Film and Poster Exchange Employees No. B-17—230 Jones.  
Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Fruit & Vegetable Clerks—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Fur Workers No. 79—149 Mason.  
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 106 Valencia.  
Gardeners and Nursery Workers No. 1135—6145 Mission.  
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.  
Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.  
Grocery Clerks No. 649—Room 417, 1095 Market.  
Hairdressers and Cosmetologists—25 Taylor.  
Hatters' Union No. 31—1067 Market.  
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.  
Hospital and Institutional Workers—Office, 2611 Twenty-fourth St. Meets second and fourth Mondays, 7 p. m., at Labor Temple.  
Hotel & Apartment Clerks, etc., No. 283—111 Jones.  
Ice Drivers No. 519—1532 Anza.  
Janitors No. 9—230 Jones.  
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Ladies' Garment Cutters No. 273—149 Mason.  
Ladies' Garment Workers—149 Mason.  
Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers No. 31—1067 Market.  
Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office 3004 Sixteenth, Room 313.  
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Meet 2nd Friday, 150 Golden Gate ave.  
Lithographers No. 17—693 Mission.  
Longshoremen No. 38-151-113 Steuart.  
Lumber Clerks & Lumber Handlers—2874 Third.  
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Malters No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple Sec., Joseph P. Bailey, 1340 Turk.  
Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.  
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 22—113 Steuart.  
Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—51 Clay.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Room 22, Ferry Bldg.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead Pier No. 7, Embarcadero.  
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—9 Main.  
Metal Polishers & Platers—Meets 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets 1st & 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Millinery Workers—Meets 1st Thursday, 5:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., 1067 Market.  
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.  
Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.  
Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.  
Municipal Park Employees No. 311—200 Guerrero.  
Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday 230 Jones.  
Newspaper Distributors and Circulation Employees—Gar. 5499.  
News Vendors No. 20769—Meets 1st and 3rd Sundays, 991 Mission.  
Nurses' Union—Cecilia Keenan, sec., 619 Thirty-ninth avenue.  
Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Operating Engineers No. 64—Anglo Building, 16th and Mission.  
Optical Workers No. 18791—Labor Temple.  
Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.  
Packers and Preserve Workers No. 20989—513 Valencia.  
Painters No. 19—200 Guerrero.  
Painters No. 1158—112 Valencia.  
Paint, Varnish & Lacquer Makers—200 Guerrero.  
Patternmakers No. 10567—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.  
Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, Office, 320 Market.  
Photographers and Photo Finishers No. 21168—William Quall, Sec., 2915 16th St.  
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.  
Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.  
Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Production Machine Operators and Metal Miscellaneous Employees—2915 16th St.  
Professional Embalmers—Wm. J. Williams, Sec., 3944 Cabrillo.  
Railroad Laborers No. 1124—224 Guerrero.  
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Retail Department Store Clerks No. 1100—25 Taylor.

Retail Furniture and Appliance Men's Union No. 1235—Room 412, 1095 Market.  
Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—1095 Market, Room 410. Meets every Tuesday night at Red Men's Hall, 240 Golden Gate Ave.  
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—59 Clay.  
San Francisco Fire Salvage Corporation, Local No. 541—2940 Sixteenth.  
Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.  
Scrap Iron and Metal Workers No. 965—John Rosal, sec., 1821 Stockton.  
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
Ship Fitters No. 9—3052 Sixteenth.  
Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.  
Stage Employees No. 16—230 Jones, Frank's 0211.  
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.  
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.  
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 143 Moltke, Daly City, Calif.  
Stove Mounters No. 65—Labor Temple.  
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
Street Carmen, Div. 1004—Office, 1182 Market.  
Structural Pest Control & Exterminators—230 Jones St.  
Structural Shopmen No. 491—John J. Connelly, 925-39th Ave., Oakland.  
Switchmen's Union—John J. Hogan, Sec., 3201 Washington St.  
Tailors No. 80—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple. Room 411, 617 Market St.  
Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.  
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.  
Theatrical Employees' Union No. B-18—230 Jones.  
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.  
Tobacco Workers No. 210—  
Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.  
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Underwriters' Fire Patrol Employees—L. M. Dolan, 276 Arlington.  
Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.  
United Bituminous Enamellers and Allied Crafts—J. L. O'Toole, Sec.-Treas., 1329 Sacramento, Tuesday 2348.  
United Textile Workers, Bag Workers—149 Mason.  
United Textile Workers, Cordage Workers—149 Mason.  
Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.  
Waiters No. 30—1256 Market. Meets every Wednesday at 8 p. m.  
Waitresses No. 49—Office 966 Market. Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m.; 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 3 p. m., Native Sons' Hall.  
Warehousesmen No. 39-44-77 Clay.  
Warehousemen No. 860—536 Bryant.  
Warehouse Workers—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.  
Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.  
Window Cleaners No. 44—1119 Mission.